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8                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9                   WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
10                  AT TACOMA

11                  STEVEN DARBY MCDONALD,

12                  Plaintiff,

13                  v.

14                  KENNETH B. LAUREN, et al.,

15                  Defendant.

16                  CASE NO. 3:17-cv-05013-RBL-DWC

17                  ORDER ON MISCELLANEOUS  
18                  MOTIONS

19 Plaintiff Steven Darby McDonald, proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*, filed this  
20 civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. In an order dated November 27, 2018, the Honorable  
21 Ronald B. Leighton vacated the Court’s Order Granting Plaintiff’s Motion to Stay (Dkt. 189) and  
22 denied Plaintiff’s Motion to Stay (Dkt. 169). Dkt. 197.<sup>1</sup> As such, now pending before the Court  
23 are: Plaintiff’s Motion for Appointment of Counsel (“Motion for Counsel”) (Dkt. 174);  
24 Plaintiff’s Motion for Contempt and Sanctions for Suppression of Discovery Documents

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1                  The Court notes Plaintiff has now filed another notice of appeal, stating he is appealing Judge  
2                  Leighton’s decision and is now requesting the Ninth Circuit reimpose the stay. Dkt. 198.

1 (“Motion for Contempt”) (Dkt. 175); Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 177);  
2 and Plaintiff’s Motion for Extension (Dkt. 188). In Plaintiff’s Response to Defendants’ Motion  
3 for Summary Judgment, Plaintiff has also requested the Court consider whether to appoint  
4 Plaintiff a guardian ad litem. Dkt. 190, p. 7.

5 **DISCUSSION**

6 **I. Motion for Counsel**

7 Plaintiff has filed a Motion for Counsel requesting the Court appoint him an attorney. No  
8 constitutional right to appointed counsel exists in a § 1983 action. *Storseth v. Spellman*, 654 F.2d  
9 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981); see *United States v. \$292,888.04 in U.S. Currency*, 54 F.3d 564, 569  
10 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[a]ppointment of counsel under this section is discretionary, not mandatory”).  
11 However, in “exceptional circumstances,” a district court may appoint counsel for indigent civil  
12 litigants pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) (formerly 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d)). *Rand v. Roland*,  
13 113F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997), *overruled on other grounds*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998).  
14 To decide whether exceptional circumstances exist, the Court must evaluate both “the likelihood  
15 of success on the merits [and] the ability of the [plaintiff] to articulate his claims *pro se* in light  
16 of the complexity of the legal issues involved.” *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th  
17 Cir. 1986) (*quoting Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). A plaintiff must plead  
18 facts showing he has an insufficient grasp of his case or the legal issues involved and an  
19 inadequate ability to articulate the factual basis of his claims. *Agyeman v. Corrections Corp. of  
20 America*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004).

21 Plaintiff requests counsel “because of his pronounced physical and psychological  
22 abnormalities, with [their] resulting complications from his terminal decompensated cirrhosis  
23 and stage-4 necrosis, which has impaired his ability to function normally, correlate facts[,] and  
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1 present his legal issues.” Dkt. 174, p. 1. He states the Court has been “deliberately mislead [sic]”  
2 by Defendants because Defendants lied about his current, worsening condition. *Id.* at p. 2.  
3 Plaintiff also states he has contacted several other law firms but has “not had any success yet.”  
4 *Id.* at p. 6. Plaintiff finally states that “[b]ecause of [his] physical abnormalities and their  
5 resulting complications which cause instability and loss of mental acuity, the Plaintiff is unable  
6 to litigate his case by himself and requests the appointment of counsel.” *Id.* at p. 7.

7         Here, the Court finds Plaintiff has not yet shown the exceptional circumstances necessary  
8 to warrant the appointment of counsel. Plaintiff has an extensive history of litigation indicating a  
9 relative familiarity with the local and federal rules. In addition, he has shown his ability to file  
10 his own motions and adequately articulate the basis for those motions. In fact, on December 18,  
11 2018, Plaintiff even filed notice of a new appeal with the Ninth Circuit. *See* Dkt. 198. The Court  
12 appreciates Plaintiff’s statement that his illness is making it more difficult to litigate his case.  
13 However, this alone does not indicate he is no longer capable of litigating his case on his own,  
14 and his persistent filings indicate to the contrary. Further, the Court has not yet made a  
15 determination on Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment. As such, the Court finds Plaintiff  
16 has not yet shown a likelihood of success on the merits.

17         Finally, Plaintiff cites to *Gallagher v. Dep’t of Corrections*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
18 108219 (2017), in support of his assertion that his condition is sufficient to require the  
19 appointment of counsel. However, in that Order Appointing Counsel, the Honorable Theresa L.  
20 Fricke found that, because a prisoner plaintiff had “only a high school education,” and because  
21 she had determined one of the prisoner’s claims should survive a motion for summary judgment  
22 and proceed to trial, the complexities of trial preparations coupled with the prisoner’s lack of  
23 education generated the exceptional circumstances warranting appointment of counsel. Here, as  
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1 noted above, the Court has not yet determined which of Plaintiff's claims, if any, should proceed  
2 past summary judgment and Plaintiff has not yet shown he is likely to succeed on the merits.  
3 Therefore, Plaintiff has not yet shown the exceptional circumstances necessary to warrant  
4 appointment of counsel at this time. Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion for Counsel is denied. Dkt.  
5 174.

6 **II. Motion for Contempt**

7 Plaintiff has filed a Motion for Contempt. He argues Defendants have not adhered to the  
8 Court's Pretrial Scheduling Order because they have failed to "continually disclose . . . any  
9 documents and information within the scope of [the Pretrial Scheduling Order] which are  
10 discoverable or obtained after any initial disclosures under this Order are made." Dkt. 175, p. 1  
11 (citing Dkt. 35, p. 3) (emphasis in original). Plaintiff requests Defendants be "held accountable  
12 and sanctioned" for withholding a series of documents, and they should also be required to  
13 provide information about what other documents they have failed to provide. Dkt. 175.

14 Defendants argue Plaintiff's Motion for Contempt is more akin to a Motion to Compel.  
15 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37, a party may move to compel the opposing party to  
16 respond to discovery. However, here, the revised deadline for filing motions to compel discovery  
17 in this case was September 13, 2018. Dkt. 155, p. 3. Plaintiff filed his Motion for Contempt on  
18 September 25, 2018. Dkt. 175. As such, insofar as this Motion for Contempt seeks to compel  
19 production of discovery, Plaintiff's Motion for Contempt is untimely and is denied on that basis.

20 Plaintiff's Motion for Contempt also asks the Court to hold Defendants in contempt of  
21 court and sanction them. "A district court has the power to adjudge in civil contempt any person  
22 who willfully disobeys a specific and definite order of the court." *Gifford v. Heckler*, 741 F.2d  
23 263, 265 (9th Cir.1984). Civil contempt consists of a party's disobedience to "a specific and  
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1      definite court order by failure to take all reasonable steps within the party's power to comply.”  
2      *Reno Air Racing Ass'n, Inc. v. McCord*, 452 F.3d 1126, 1130 (9th Cir.2006). The disobeyed  
3      order that serves as the basis for a finding of civil contempt must be clear in its commands. *See*  
4      *Balla v. Idaho State Bd. of Corr.*, 869 F.2d 461, 465 (9th Cir.1989) (stating that court order must  
5      be “specific and definite”). To succeed on a motion for civil contempt, the moving party must  
6      “show by clear and convincing evidence that [the nonmoving party] violated the [court order]  
7      beyond substantial compliance, and that the violation was not based on a good faith and  
8      reasonable interpretation of the [order].” *Wolfard Glassblowing Co. v. Vanbragt*, 118 F.3d 1320,  
9      1322 (9th Cir.1997).

10       Plaintiff argues Defendants should be held in contempt because they failed to make  
11      continual disclosures regarding discoverable material as required by the Court’s Pretrial  
12      Scheduling Order. Dkt. 175. He has included a list of the documents Defendants allegedly  
13      withheld, and has also included copies of the documents themselves as attachments to his Motion  
14      for Contempt. *Id.* Defendants argue, first, they should not be held in contempt because the  
15      documents they allegedly withheld were available to Plaintiff through the Department of  
16      Correction’s portal allowing prisoners to access their medical information. Dkt. 185, p. 3.  
17       Second, Defendants argue they didn’t violate the Court’s Pretrial Scheduling Order because  
18      Plaintiff never contacted Defendants indicating he required those documents and, when  
19      Defendants learned Plaintiff desired such documents, they provided supplemental discovery. *Id.*  
20      at pp. 4-5.

21       Here, the Court finds Plaintiff has not shown Defendants violated a specific and definite  
22      order by clear and convincing evidence. Both Parties had an obligation under the Pretrial  
23      Scheduling Order to continually produce relevant discovery in their possession. However,  
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1 Plaintiff has included nothing except the existence of these documents and his own allegations to  
2 indicate Defendants willfully failed to produce relevant discovery in their possession. Further,  
3 Plaintiff had access to the alleged documents as indicated by the fact that Plaintiff produced  
4 copies of them with his Motion for Contempt. In addition, Defendants provided supplemental  
5 discovery after learning Plaintiff desired these documents. Therefore, the Court finds Plaintiff  
6 has not produced clear and convincing evidence Defendants violated an Order of the Court.  
7 Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion for Contempt is denied.

8       **III. Motion for Summary Judgment and Motion for Extension**

9           Defendants filed a Motion for Summary Judgement on October 3, 2018. Dkt. 177.  
10 Plaintiff then filed a Motion for Extension, requesting additional time to respond to the Motion  
11 for Summary Judgment. Dkt. 188. However, Plaintiff has now filed a Response to the Motion for  
12 Summary Judgment. Dkt. 190. As such, Plaintiff's Motion for Extension (Dkt. 190) is denied as  
13 moot.

14           Before Plaintiff filed his Response and before Defendants were able to file a Reply, the  
15 Court stayed this case. Thus, in order to give Defendants an opportunity to file a Reply, the Court  
16 renotes Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment to January 4, 2019.

17       **IV. Request for Guardian Ad Litem**

18           In Plaintiff's Response to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, Plaintiff asks the  
19 Court "to consider appointing a Guardian Ad Litem to assist him in properly responding to the  
20 AAG's Motion for Summary Judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(c)." Dkt. 190, p. 7. Federal Rule  
21 of Civil Procedure 17(c) states, in relevant part:

22           A minor or an incompetent person who does not have a duly appointed  
23 representative may sue by a next friend or by a guardian ad litem. The court must  
24 appoint a guardian ad litem – or issue another appropriate order – to protect a  
minor or incompetent person who is unrepresented in an action.

1 Because Defendants have not yet had an opportunity to file a Reply in support of their  
2 Motion for Summary Judgment, they have not yet had an opportunity to address whether a  
3 guardian ad litem is appropriate here. Therefore, the Court defers making a determination as to  
4 whether Plaintiff requires a guardian ad litem until after Defendants have had an opportunity to  
5 address that request.

6 **V. Conclusion and Instructions to Clerk**

- 7 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Counsel (Dkt. 174) is denied without prejudice. Plaintiff may again  
8 request counsel if he is able to show the exceptional circumstances necessary to warrant  
9 the appointment of counsel.
- 10 2. Plaintiff's Motion for Contempt (Dkt. 175) is denied.
- 11 3. Plaintiff's Motion for Extension (Dkt. 190) is denied as moot.
- 12 4. The Clerk is directed to renote Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 177) to  
13 January 4, 2019. Defendants may file a Reply in support of their Motion for Summary  
14 Judgment on or before that date.

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16 Dated this 21st day of December, 2018.

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20 David W. Christel  
21 United States Magistrate Judge  
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